

Barbed Wire

Lyman's 4 point, 80 rod
spools \$3.15 per spool
Bakers 2 point, 80 rod
spools, 3.00 per spool
STRICTLY CASH

STRATHMORE HARDWARE



22 Riff

All prices and sizes
Hamilton to Savage
Power.

Batteries

Nos. 6 and 8. Every Battery
tested

STRATHMORE HARDWARE

VOL. IV., NO. 27

STRATHMORE, ALBERTA, APRIL 12, 1913.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year

PHONE 28

4 STORES, ONE PRICE

THE WHITE & MAY CO. LTD.

ABOUT GOOD FLOUR

A No. 1 Good Flour thoroughly tested by
dependable people is the product we offer at

\$2.60 per cwt

and at this price it's a bargain

For competition sake we note that other
dealers are offering 2nd, 3rd or 4th grade
flours at this price. Such qualities could al-
ways be had at a low price but never rated as
a special value. Don't be deceived, get the
Best, it's worth your while. Car just in, also
Porridge Stuffs and Feeds at very low prices.

LATEST IN HEADGEAR FOR MEN AT RIGHT PRICES

Many new styles in both soft and stiff
makes. Hats to suit any expression.
Prices range from \$1 to \$3 for the fine
Stetson lines. Glad to show you the
New Hats early as possible while the
choice is good.

GOOD CLOTHING READY MADE OR TO YOUR MEASURE

A full line of each just received.
We are pleasing particular people.

NEW SHOES

From the Best Makers a full stock now
in—Waltover, Slater and Williams—
shows that fit and wear. NOT TRASH
but the best high class value.

CARPETS, RUGS, CURTAIN STUFFS & LINOLEUMS

New stock at right prices

**SPECIAL QUANTITY VALUE IN ANY LINE WE
HANDLE** Cash and one price make our values the very best possible. Get
our quotations.

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS

New arrivals. See our splendid line
of yard wide Silks in black and colors.

MILLINERY IS SELLING WELL

Always a few new lines to see. Flowers
and trimmings sold separately

SOME VERY FANCY NEW SPRING COATS FOR LADIES

Ranging in price from \$10 to \$22. We
invite you to see these.

GOOD VALUES—BLANKETS, SHEETS AND COMFORTERS

New lines at exceptional prices

A full range of new

PRINTS AND GINGHAMS

Just opened

Conservative Meeting

SPEECHES BY H. W. RILEY AND G. N. McELROY

A meeting in the interests of Mr.
Geo. M. McElroy, Conservative can-
didate for Gleichen, was held in the
Opera House, Strathmore, on Tues-
day evening, and was attended by
over 300 of the male sex, for some
reason or other no ladies being pre-
sent, as is usually the case at political
meetings at Strathmore. The meeting
was an enthusiastic one, the speakers
being frequently applauded, and at
the close cheers were given for the
candidate and Mr. Harold Riley,
candidate for Bow Valley.

Mr. W. E. Brown presided, and
briefly introduced the speakers.

Mr. Geo. M. McElroy said he in-
tended to treat the conditions in this
province from a farmer's standpoint.
The condition of the roads in the
province of Alberta, especially in the
southern part, was bad. Last year
the Government had appropriated
\$100,000 for roads, of which \$70,000
had been spent on trunk highways tra-
versing the province from the north-
west to the southern boundary, and from
the east to the western boundary, while
they had only appropriated
\$30,000 for other roads and bridges.

This was far too little. The trunk
highways would be of more use to the
farmers in the cities with their auto-
mobiles, than to the farmers of the
province. The Government should
look to the interest of the farmer
rather than to that of the motorist.

Very little money had been spent in
road work in Gleichen riding, except
on the trunk highway constructed
last year. In his own particular part
of the district he had sometimes
found himself stalled in more than
two feet of mud.

With regard to rural telephone, in
his own district, one of the oldest
settled in the province, within twelve
miles of Calgary, they had presented
petitions for rural phones, signed by
36 persons within a radius of four
miles square, for four years to the
government, which had been received
by the Department, but nothing
had been done. He noted in a state-
ment made by Mr. George Smith,
M.P.P. for Camrose, that in Camrose
district, the rural telephone service
was good as that in the oldest sections
of Ontario. They certainly could not
be that in Gleichen riding. They had
been promised agricultural col-
leges and other things of the same
nature, but none of these had ever
come to Gleichen. For his part he did
not think that this riding had got its
just dues, and he thought that the
settlement of this district deserved
something better.

Elevator Bill
His opinion of the elevator bill
was that he was in favor of it, but
he wanted to see a bill that would
provide the money for the elevators
as well as the authority to construct
them.

Chapman Money
He was strongly in favor of the
Government loaning the farmers
money at reasonable rates on the prin-
ciple followed in New Zealand and
other countries, where this had been
done with complete success. This
would enable the farmer to buy stock
and feed his grain at home instead of
shipping it out. He had had experi-
ence in feeding grain to cattle, and
he found last year that barley fed to
cattle netted him \$1.20 per bushel.
The cattle market was improving
every year, and there need be no fear
that the farmers here could go into
stockraising, if strongly. During
the past year he had visited the prin-
cipal cattle markets of the continent,
with the exception of Omaha, and
buyers told him that the supply of
cattle was becoming less every year
and the demand larger. He had also
been informed at these points that the
average steer sold was 200 lbs.
lighter than for several years past.

Make No Premises
Mr. McElroy dealt with several
other matters, and in conclusion said
that he was not going to promise
that he would build them
bridges or roads at certain points in
order to get votes, as his opponent

had been doing. No man should prom-
ise things that he was not sure of per-
forming, and he was sure that neither
Mr. McElroy nor himself were es-
pecially able to build roads out of
their own pockets. If elected, how-
ever, he would press the demands of
the district for better roads, tele-
phone, bridges, etc., before the Govern-
ment.

Harold's Riley's Speech

Mr. Harold Riley, who on rising
was received with cheers, said he
wished to take this opportunity of
thanking the people of Strathmore
for their kindness and courtesy to-
wards him during the period he had
been their member. He assured them
he was deeply appreciated it, and he would
repay the same courtesy and sup-
port for his friend Mr. McElroy, who
as now before them.

Why No Liberals

He was surprised to find that there
had been no member of the Govern-
ment speaking in Strathmore, in ac-
count of their stewardship. The
people of Strathmore ought to have
the Government's policy put before
them. In this election they did not
vote for McElroy or McElroy, but
for the principles which these men re-
presented. They were voting for a
continuance of the policies of Govern-
ment during the past few years or for
policies and administration of a dif-
ferent kind.

Attack on Returning Officer Brown
Premier Brown had said at a meet-
ing held recently in Banana that he
challenged anyone to point to a dol-
lar that had been spent by the Govern-
ment needlessly, extravagantly, or
corruptly. He (the speaker) was pre-
pared to take up that challenge here
and now, and he was not going away
from this very constituency to do it.
They had in this constituency a Mr.
W. W. Brown, who had filled the po-
sition of returning officer several
times with considerable reward to
himself and who was filling it again
(Continued on last page.)

R. B. BENNETT

At the

OPERA HOUSE

Strathmore, at 3.30 this

afternoon

EVERYBODY COME

MAPLE LEAF HOTEL

STRATHMORE, ALBERTA

36 Rooms, all Steam Heated and
Electric Lighted

Well Lighted Sample Rooms

EXCELLENT DINING ROOM

In connection with which white help
only is employed

Special attention to outside catering

EXCEPTIONALLY LOW RATE QUOTED
TO STEADY BOARDERS

SHERMAN & TROY, Props.

Special to Farmers, Meals 35c



No matter for what
purpose you want it, we have it.
Wire is a hobby with us.



The Rexall Store

The price at which we sell **STRECHING** (Whiffen's) 40-day-80c
per oz—should enable you to use double the amount of poison used in
former seasons.

The price of **Formaldehyde** is also pretty close to cost laid down—
50c per lb, wine gallon of 10 lbs, \$2 per gallon; imperial gallon of 12 1/2
lbs, \$2.75 per gallon; better, last year's price 65c, this season 55c.
Gophericide, 50c pkgs. **Kill-Em-Quick**, 75c and \$1.25 pkgs.

Ryals' Remedies. Full line carried in stock.
FREE Ask for one of our free Receipt Books containing 1000
receipts and a fund of valuable information.

A. W. MILLER

DRUGGIST, STATIONER AND JEWELER
Issuer of Marriage Licenses

LUMBER

The very best in

LUMBER - SHINGLES - LATH - LIME - BRICK
CEMENT - POSTS - SLABS ETC.

At the lowest possible price

Come and see us

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER CO., LTD.

J. O'BRIEN, LOCAL MANAGER

THE White & May Co., Ltd.

Syndicate of Stores

Also 3 Eastern Stores

The King Edward Hotel

STRATHMORE, ALTA.

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE :

Rates \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day

AMERICAN PLAN

PLASTERING & CONCRETE

And All Kinds of Stone

and Brickwork

J. C. REED

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished

The Army of Constipation

In Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE

LIVER PILLS are

responsible for

the health of

the Army of

Constipation.

It is the only

medicine that

is so effective

and so safe.

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and so safe.

Could Not Digest His Food

Suffered for Years from Indigestion

Until He Used Dr. Cassell's

Kidney-Liver Pills.

He wrote to the editor of the

Standard, and said that he

had suffered for years from

indigestion, and that he

could not digest his food.

He said that he had

tried many other medicines

but had no success.

He said that he had

heard of Dr. Cassell's

Kidney-Liver Pills, and

that he had decided to

try them.

He said that he had

used them for a few

days, and that he

was now able to

digest his food.

He said that he

was now feeling

much better, and

that he was

able to do his

work.

He said that he

was now

feeling much

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that he was

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NO WAR SAYS LONDON PAPER

The Spectator Gives a Remarkable

Analysis of the European Situation

London, England.—There can

be no doubt that there is a

moment a good deal of

anxiety in the public mind

regard to the European situation,

and the Spectator in its

editorial is constantly

reassuring the public.

The awakening of France and

the evidence of its power and

energy have given assurance, say

the editors, to the public mind.

There is no longer any

possibility of a German

invasion of France, and the

public mind is reassured.

The Spectator is constantly

reassuring the public.

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The awakening of France and

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JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

HADLEY AND KENNEDY

240 BUCKINGHAM WORKS

WELLINGTON, a Justice of the

Peace, and station master at

Wellington, on the Justice

Edward Island Railway, says:

"Four years ago I dipped in

the station and got a freight

train, and I thought this would

be a good thing to do, and

so I did it, and I thought this

was a good thing to do, and

so I did it, and I thought this

was a good thing to do, and

so I did it, and I thought this

was a good thing to do, and

so I did it, and I thought this

was a good thing to do, and

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was a good thing to do, and

so I did it, and I thought this

was a good thing to do, and

so I did it, and I thought this

was a good thing to do, and

W. R. McElROY

Farmer and Conservative Candidate

Election Day, Thursday, April 17

Polls open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Liberal Party has been in power in Alberta since the inauguration of the Province in 1905. Their record has been one of inefficiency, extravagance, corruption and disregard for the rights of the people. If you are satisfied with that record vote for McArthur. If you are not and wish to elect a Government of business men pledged to support the interests of the farmers, who are the backbone of the Province, cast your vote for McElroy.

"You can fool all the people some of the time, you can fool some of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time."

Such was the dictum of the late Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the famous British Prime Minister. It is particularly applicable to the present election in Alberta. The Liberal Party have fooled the people of Alberta at two elections—in 1905 and 1909—but they cannot do so this time. All over the Province the electors have recognised the middle that the party in power has placed the affairs of this province in, and are impatiently waiting for the 17th of April to arrive to cast their votes in condemnation of it. The attempt is being made to fool the Province again. At the last session of the House in Edmonton measures especially designed to catch the farmer vote were brought forward—an elevator bill which provides the machinery whereby the farmers can operate and build elevators, but does not provide the funds; an implement bill which looks good on the surface, but one clause of which provides for a lawsuit in which the farmers bill for lawyers; and a measure of direct legislation which is so framed as to be unworkable. These are the measures by which the Liberal party hope to divert the attention of the electors from their past record, and once again get entrenched in power. The attempt is also being made to drag Dominion issues into this election, particularly the question of "wider markets" and the naval defence of Canada and the Empire. The questions have absolutely nothing to do with this election. The members of the Provincial House have absolutely no voice in the settlement of these questions, which rests entirely with the Dominion Parliament. The attempt has even been made to make the issue of the election Mr. R. B. Bennett, the Dominion member for Calgary, on account of his having, as per his own statement made at Gleichen on Monday, the price of a good automobile invested in an elevator company. Let not the electorate be deceived. The question on which the voters will record their ballots on Thursday is whether the record of the Provincial Government since 1905 is such as will entitle them to be again returned to power or to control the affairs of this Province for another four years. No amount of "stepping can evade that. The Liberal party, as has been said, have introduced a variety of issues in an endeavour to obscure this main issue. It is no wonder that they should endeavor to do so, for that record is one of inefficiency, extravagance, corruption, and autocratic rule.

THE LIBERAL RECORD

In 1905 the Liberal party were returned to power on a platform of "Rutherford, Reliability and Railways." Where is Rutherford now, his reliability, and his railroads? As R. B. Bennett said at Gleichen on Monday, "Rutherford, Reliability and Railways," have been superseded in this election by "Sifton and Soft Soap." Here are a few items in the Government's performance in the legislature just dissolved. First comes the

ALBERTA AND GREAT WATERWAYS RAILWAY

One of the planks in the Liberal railway policy last election was to construct a railway from Edmonton to Fort McMurray. In the beginning of the legislature a charter was given to a gentleman named Clarke, from Kansas City, to construct the railway. The Province guaranteed the bonds at a rate of \$20,000 per mile for 350 miles, or a total of \$7,000,000. The bonds were sold at 110 per cent, or 10 above par. The \$7,000,000 was deposited in three banks in Alberta, \$6,000,000 being in the Royal Bank in Edmonton. What became of the \$7,000,000 raised over and above the amount required for the construction of the railway? For the further history of the case we cannot do better than quote the speech of Mr. R. B. Bennett at Gleichen on Monday, dealing with this question.

During the first session of the House various members studied the contract with the Clarks, and discovered what they thought to be something very peculiar in it. They found that the road was in reality only 350 miles in length, that the contract left it possible to construct it in the very noisiest manner, using 500 rails, fishplates, dirt ballast, and other poor material, and that it could be constructed for about \$4,000,000. Thereupon, Hon. Mr. Boyle, the present Minister of Education, through a Liberal, consulted with Mr. Bennett, and said that he thought there was something very wrong about the contract, Bennett and the other members of the Opposition were very much of the same opinion and they pressed the Government for information. The contract, Cross, Marshall, and other members of the Government put up a fine fight for the contract, and Clarke offered to pay \$1,000,000 into the bank as a job was completed as a guarantee. A motion that "the contract and

agreement were not such as to commend themselves to the confidence of the House," was brought forward, but defeated by a small majority, a second resolution was brought in condemning the government for making the contract, and finally it was agreed to appoint a Royal Commission composed of three judges, to look into the matter and report. This commission travelled over the country collecting evidence, though they were unable to get the evidence of W. R. Clarke, who was an American citizen and would not cross the border to give evidence. After collecting the evidence and considering it this commission reported that they had found gross incompetency on the part of the Rutherford administration, though they were unable to prove graft. As a result of this report Rutherford had to resign, and the Lieutenant-Governor called upon Arthur L. Sifton, then Chief Justice, to form an administration, a thing unheard of in the past history of the British Empire—a judge abandoning his office to go into politics. Sifton was considered the only man who could put the trouble right. He said so himself, and kept the House waiting for a number of months till he evolved his solution with the aid of a Toronto lawyer imported at an expense of \$15,000. His solution was an Act for cancelling the contract with the Clarks, and declaring the funds raised for the building of the railway appropriated to the general revenues of the Province. The Opposition protested, and Bennett said in the House that the Government had no right to use the money for any other purpose than that of building the railroad. He said that it constituted a violation of the commandment "Thou shalt not steal." The Act was passed, however, and Sifton wrote out a check for six millions on the Royal Bank and demanded the money. The Bank refused to give it. Sifton threatened to issue a writ, and the bank told him to go ahead. The case went through the Supreme Court of Alberta and the Supreme Court of Canada, who decided that the Government could appropriate money borrowed for one purpose to another. The case was taken to the highest legal authority in the Empire, the Privy Council, who decided that the moral code was still in existence, and that the Province had no more right to appropriate money loaned for the building of a railroad to other uses than had any individual to do the same thing. What did Mr. Sifton do while the case was still unsettled? He borrowed \$7,000,000 on the strength of the verdict going his way in the Privy Council on six months treasury notes. He had renewed these notes several times since then, and was now paying 5 1/2 per cent on those notes—a higher rate of interest than ever paid before by any British Colony. At the same time they were paying over \$1000 a day on the money borrowed for the construction of the railroad, at present in the Royal Bank. Sifton had been in office a little over 1000 days. He had been put into office for the express purpose of straightening out this matter and had failed. Did the people of Gleichen think he was worth \$8000 per day. If they did they should vote for McArthur, if not for McElroy.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

As a result of the A. & G. W. case Alberta had the lowest credit of any part of the civilized world. If they re-elected Sifton they would be putting their approval upon the doctrine that you could appropriate money borrowed for one purpose to another, and their credit would be ruined. The people of Alberta should on April 17 drive this gang from office. He described them as a gang, for they were holding office but for the object to get what they could for themselves. Cross and Marshall, two of the men who defended the Waterways contract originally, were now in the Cabinet.

The Province was formed less than eight years ago, and already had authorized borrowings of \$7,400,000, over fourteen millions of which was already incurred. When elected in 1905 the Liberal party had declared that there was no need for a public debt at all, as the subsidy from the Dominion Government would be sufficient to cover all expenses. There was no provision for a sinking fund for the telephone debt.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

The Liberals promised to free the Province from railway monopoly. In the northern part of the Province the monopoly was greater than ever before, and the Government was working with it. They had guaranteed the bonds of a line of railway from Edmonton to Dunvegan, 350 miles, passing through a constituency. Clearwater, which was not even subdivided, and with a population of 250 men, women, and children. There are populous districts in Southern Alberta without any railway facilities at all. The Edmonton and Dunvegan line being built, but as they are the same timber limits, it is valuable. These timber limits were owned by relatives of Premier Sifton's.

CONTROL OF NATURAL RESOURCES

In the election of 1905, as well as in that of 1909, the Liberal party stated that the policy of Provincial Control of Natural Resources was not desirable, and that a cash subsidy from the Dominion Government, in lieu of these resources, was preferable. The Conservative Party have been in favor of control of natural resources. Since 1911, when the Conservative Party came into power at Ottawa, the Liberals had progressively been in favor of Provincial control, but as they are the same people who had voted against their professions can not be taken as

sincere, but as actuated only by motives of expediency, and the Dominion Government would not in the opinion of the Conservatives of Alberta and Saskatchewan, be justified in handing over to a body of men, who had opposed the granting of them, control of the natural resources of the Province.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

In an agricultural country roads are one of the most important matters. The Liberal Government, while finding millions of dollars for the construction of parliament buildings at Edmonton, have passed miserably small appropriations for branch highways throughout the province. The value of a farmer's produce is reduced or enhanced greatly by the condition of the roads, and the Government have done very little, especially in the Gleichen district, to improve the roads, with the exception of the main road between Calgary and Gleichen, which was fixed last year. The unsuit of local roadbuilding is being thrown entirely on the farmers of the district.

NOTE FOR McELROY

In the foregoing space can only be found for a few of the matters on which the Government has fallen down, but enough has been stated to justify the electors of Gleichen in repudiating the Government candidate and voting for Mr. McElroy. Mr. McElroy is a farmer, he knows the needs of the district, and is well informed on public questions. He stands on the policy of the Conservative party, published herewith, and will do all in his power, if elected, to further the interests of the people of Gleichen ridings, and of the Province as a whole.

THE PROVINCIAL CONSERVATIVE PARTY STANDS FOR

Immediate Construction of Railways

where the population warrants, or where competition is imperative. Control of railroad rates, and right to purchase roads guaranteed.

Vote on Liquor Traffic

The party is pledged to submit the question of the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Province to a vote of the people, a sixty per cent. vote to carry it.

Additional Land Titles Offices

Provincial Control of Natural Resources

Government Elevator System

A Provincial Agricultural College

Government Rail Insurance

in districts not organised as Rural Municipalities

Good Roads and Drainage

Initiative, Referendum, and Recall

Co-operative Meat Packing Plants

Cheap Money for Settlers

On the lines successful in New Zealand and Australia

Power Commission

To investigate the amount of water power available throughout the province for the generation of electricity

Telephone Commission

To replace the present system of direct political control

Educational Commission

For the improvement of the educational system of the Province

Labour Legislation

Aiming at a higher standard of comfort for the workers of the Province

Civil Service

Appointments to be made on a competitive examination basis, and apart from politics

(The above is a synopsis of the Conservative Platform adopted originally at Red Deer, Feb. 12 and 13, 1909, amended and readopted in convention at Calgary, March 6, 1912).

Letter to the Editor

Premont, Neb., March 31, 1913.
Editor Strathmore Standard,
Strathmore, Alberta, Canada.

Dear Sir—I have observed with considerable interest the discussions and communications that have been appearing for some time in your valuable paper on the subject of the Western Irrigation Section. As you will note by the enclosed financial folder, I have been in close touch for thirty years with well-extended agricultural and industrial developments over the state of Nebraska as well as in other states, from Seattle to the East Coast, including irrigation projects in Colorado and the great U. S. Government irrigation undertaking in Western Nebraska and eastern Wyoming, under which latter undertaking I have an irrigated holding. I was through your country from Vancouver to Winnipeg in 1900 and 1910 investigating lands surrounding Strathmore and the prospects at that time, and having for my family a quarter section about six miles east of Strathmore, namely, S. 2, E. 2, Section 16, Twp. 24, R. 23, which we still own and shall gradually develop as a permanent investment.

It seems to me that some of your citizens are to a large extent taking a mistaken view of the situation which is being voiced in your columns under the leadership of Mr. Henry Hest, a gentleman whom I do not know, the pleasure of knowing. The simple matter of the correct use of the C. P. R.'s irrisigable classification must be a very easy one to verify. Our own quarter is classified as practically all irrigable, and undoubtedly is so; and we pay with cheerfulness each half over the 40¢ maintenance and superintendence for, congratulating ourselves that it is so, excepting only for as compared with similar land in this country.

Your section of country has no doubt been going through an exceedingly trying pioneer experience during the past two or three years. It has surely tested the resources and spirits of your local farmers and citizens generally. Judging by our experience in this state in opening up new areas, I could hardly dare expect anything else than has happened to you. The west half of Nebraska and Kansas which between 1892 and 1898 obtained an extensive settlement, became almost depopulated because of adverse experiences by 1903, and did not begin to regenerate again, and because the east half districts they now are until 1909. Even in our exceptionally fine counties of extreme eastern Nebraska, where farm land is now selling readily at \$125 to \$175 per acre, and which were first settled in 1894, farming did not become really profitable until 1908. As in our former case so, in your recent one, the soil has seemed to be due to adverse and extraordinary weather conditions. But as a matter of fact it is quite the thing everywhere for similar conditions to be more or less extraordinary at intervals, even in an old settled country, the great difference being in old country and a new one being that the farmer has been out of his wiliness, the soil has become inclosed with the right arms for the various crop production, the people have learned the proper crops and the special varieties of those crops for which a given district is adapted, the people themselves

have learned the special kind of handling and treatment which the local soil requires, and by what implements and methods to give it such treatment. They have become familiar with the use of the right kind of seed, the proper machinery and a bank account.

It is particularly difficult at the very start for a people to adapt themselves to a new irrigation district—people who have come largely from a rain-fall country. The country in western Nebraska and rapidly becoming covered by the U. S. Government irrigation project is much like your own in toewness, elevation above sea level, richness of soil, smoothness of surface, and to a considerable extent of weather conditions. They cannot because of the coldest rain made successfully, have been much subject to hail, and in March of this year suffered a snow blizzard which destroyed thousands of head of cattle. The past year was so rainy that their irrigation seemed almost a necessity, but let it not be supposed that the people are going back there because of this on irrigation. On the contrary, that part of the district which was not covered by the project of the national government has within the past year sold hundreds of thousands of dollars of bonds upon itself for irrigation purposes; and under the national project the government is giving nothing away, apportioning the cost among the land owners, which amounts to \$4.00 per acre for the water right alone, saying nothing about the cost of the land itself, and paying \$1.50 to \$2 per acre per year for the use of the water.

I feel that the Canadian people in this it is doing for the development of your section of country, selling land and water right at what seems to be to give a figure, establishing demonstration farms and stations which lead to solve the settlers of that necessary pioneer experimentation which our own Nebraska people have had to do at their own long and great personal pains and cost, introducing good stock, offering money to make improvements with on such easy terms as to actual results, building railroad lines at such close intervals and affording nearly markets, and in other broad enterprising ways, next to your good will, the greatest asset of your section of the country possesses. It is because of this great backing by the country more than to anything else that I appreciate your section of the country and count on its going through a less protracted pioneer period of demonstration and privation than our people had to go through here.

J. F. HANSON.

In connection with the above letter, dealing with the question of irrigation, we have been publishing correspondence in connection with the question of this matter for some time past. We take this opportunity, in view of possible future correspondence, of asking correspondents to be as brief as possible, to confine their remarks to the actual facts, and to avoid personal references as much as possible. Every letter must be signed. At the same time, correspondents must understand that newspaper liability law of Canada holds the editor of a newspaper responsible for the

statements made in his columns, whether expressing his own sentiments or published above a correspondent's signature. We do not want to have to go to the expense of a lawyer's opinion on letters submitted to us, and no letter will be published which appears to us to in any way to come within the scope of the libel law. This irrigation dispute is in the hands of the Dominion Government now, and they can, we think, be depended upon to give both parties to the dispute a square deal. Correspondents should be careful not to make statements which might possibly be construed by parties interested in retaining immigration into this province, as undoubtedly many other sections of the continent are, as objections to settling here. The intervention of the Government in this matter is really another good reason why people should settle in this country, where the smallest farmer can have his rights well protected as the largest corporation, and can always get a hearing. We do not wish to stir correspondence on this subject, but we shall insist on its being conducted in accordance with law and equity.—(Editor Standard.)

Tudor Notes

April 8, 1913.

Mr E. W. Pust is rapidly completing his new store at Tudor, and has a small quantity of lumber and fence posts in his new lumber yard already. The store will be far enough along by the end of this week to store goods, and a large consignment of general merchandise is expected by the end of this week, and actual business will be opened at once. Mr Pust has had Messrs Wagner, Small, and Morgan assisting him the past week on the store. The opening up of the town will mean a new era in the Tudor district, and hearty good wishes are with Mr Pust in his venture.

Messrs Knight, Ruppe, and Nesch, with other baseball fans of Tudor, are expecting to make first-class diamond at Tudor this spring, and a team is being organized to meet all neighboring clubs for the championship of the irrigation block.

It is reported that Mr Victor Chapman has purchased a farm a short distance north-east of Tudor.

Mrs Frayne, wife of R. S. Frayne, new manager of the Tudor Farming Co., has arrived from South Dakota to join her husband on the farm. Mr Frayne has been here for some time get-

ting things in readiness for the opening of spring work.

H. C. Hest's men are busy branding cattle this week. F. W. Schaler is getting ready to thrash stacks for Carl Burns, which had to be left over from last fall.

F. W. Schaler and his son Linley paid a visit to Calgary last Friday. The sale at A. B. McCarthy & Sons' farm went off in very good way last Tuesday. The day was ideal, and a very large crowd was present from Strathmore, Gleichen, Calgary, and other points, as well as the immediate locality. The bidding was spirited from the first call and so continued throughout the sale, everything bringing quite satisfactory prices. Mares sold up to \$255.00, mules \$485 per team, geldings up to \$200, milch cows up to \$105, early heifers up to \$45, brood sows up to \$27.50, a d fat hogs up to 17.95.

LOCAL JOTTINGS

The weather has been fine and warm all this week, and seeding operations are in full swing.

At the sitting of the District Court to be held here on Monday the appeal in the famous flower case between Henry Sur, owner of the U.F.A., and J. Kerr, will be held.

Mr Jas. Cormick returned to Strathmore on Sunday, after an absence of about four months in Scotland. His wife and two children accompanied him.

A Basket School in Aid of the Anglican Rectory Fund will be held in the Opera House on Friday, April 17.

Rev. A. McWilliams, Strathmore, and Gleichen Presbyterian minister, spoke in Calgary on Monday in support of the candidate of Dr. T. H. Blow, Conservative candidate for South Calgary.

We note that Mrs H. Edwards has now returned to the home of her parents, Mr and Mrs C. H. Anderson at Breckenridge, Minn. Mrs Edwards was resident in Tudor Farming Co. and Mrs McElhoo for over a year, and on her way home spent some time with friends in Winnipeg.

NEW SUITS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR

Men who appreciate newness in design and cleverness in tailoring will surely be delighted with the splendid showing of new Suits at this store.

There's a newness about the patterns that's enticing and an originality about the models that's mighty pleasing to the up-to-the-hour young man.



You are specially invited to come early for the unusual value and the pleasing appearance of these new models will sell them fast.

They are priced at
\$10 TO \$35

OUR HATS AND FURNISHINGS BOOTS AND SHOES

are worthy of careful inspection before you supply your spring needs. We've tried mighty hard to get just the things men like best, and judging by the things already done on these new things, we conclude we have succeeded. Do drop in and see.

DON'T FORGET WE HAVE EVERYTHING IN MEN'S WEAR

The Store that Satisfies

WRIGHT BROS.

All kinds of Cleaning, Pressing, etc., done in our own Tailor Shop

FOR McARTHUR AND PROGRESS

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

Will be held Thursday, April 17, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. at the various polls.

TO THE ELECTORS OF GLEICHEN

Gentlemen,

Having been tendered the nomination by the Liberals of Gleichen, in Convention assembled at Langdon, April 2, and as it will be impossible for me to see each elector personally, I solicit your vote and influence on election day, April 17, for the following reasons:

I stand on the platform of the Liberal Party in the Province of Alberta, as announced by the Premier of Alberta Hon. A. L. Sifton.

I am in complete sympathy with the aims and objects of the U.F.A., which have found expression in the legislation which has been passed and that which is at present before the house, including that dealing with the elevator question, and the implement bill.

I am a firm believer in the principle of the initiative referendum and recall, and of the Liberal policy of wider markets.

I am holding various meetings, to which all are invited for the discussion of the issues of the campaign.

Thanking you in anticipation for your vote and influence

Yours respectfully,

JOHN P. McARTHUR

STRATHMORE MEETING

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16

at 8 p.m.

In The Opera House
EVERYBODY WELCOME



